

## BASIC PLAN

I. PURPOSE

- A. To provide for the coordination and implementation of measures and procedures designed to meet the dangers to the citizens and communities of this state caused by natural, man-made or technological disasters, civil disturbances, or hostile military or paramilitary action.
- B. To prepare for a prompt and efficient response protects lives and prevents the loss of property from all hazards.
- C. To reducing human suffering and enhancing the recovery of communities after disaster strikes.
- D. To ensure that the public is served in a timely and efficient manner.
- E. To provide for effective utilization of resources to support local political subdivisions in disaster recovery activities
- F. To establish and implement a management system for coordinating State agencies', Federal agencies', private and non-governmental agencies' responses using the multi-agency coordination structure in the National Response Plan (NRP) and in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

II. AUTHORITY

- A. Nebraska RRS 81-829.31 to 81-829.73 (Emergency Management Act).
- B. Title 67 – Nebraska Emergency Management Agency Chapter 7 – Standards and Requirements for Emergency Operations Plans July 21, 2001.
- C. Public Law 93-288 (Disaster Relief Act of 1974 as amended by PL 100-707, The Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- D. The Federal Response Plan, 9230.1-PL, April 1999.
- E. Public Law 99-499 (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 as amended by PL 100-707.
- F. 10 CFR Part 20 (Radiation Protection Standards, Parts 50,61, and 70, Appendix E, Nuclear Regulatory Commission as revised 3 November 1980.
- G. 29 CFR 1910.120, 6 March 1989: Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.

- H. 44 CFR, Part 302, Civil Defense: State and Local Emergency Management Assistance, June 1985, as amended.
- I. 49 CFR Sub chapter C, DOT, 1989, Hazardous Materials Regulations.
- J. Nebraska RRS 71-3513.
- K. Nebraska Regulations for the Control of Radiation (Nov. 90).
- L. Public Law 81-920 (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950) as amended.
- M. Nebraska RRS 81-15,191 The Nebraska Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act.
- N. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, February 23, 2003
- O. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, December 17, 2003
- P. State of Nebraska, Executive Order 05-02, State adoption of the NIMS, March 4, 2005

### III. SITUATION

- A. The State of Nebraska is located in the Central Plains of the United States of America and covers an area of approximately seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (77,872 - U. S. Census Bureau) square miles. The terrain ranges from gently rolling hills, to flat prairie grasslands, to sand hills; from an elevation of approximately nine hundred ninety (990) feet above sea level in the southeast corner of the state to approximately five thousand four hundred (5400) feet above sea level in the southwest corner of the state.
- B. Nebraska has ninety-three (93) county-level local governments. Counties are further divided into a total of five hundred thirty-two (532) municipalities [one metro, one primary, thirty-one (31) cities of the first class, one hundred thirteen (113) cities of the second class and three hundred eighty four (384) villages]. The counties are governed by a commissioner/supervisor board of elected officials; cities have a mayor-council governing body of elected officials and villages have a board of trustees of elected officials.
- C. Forty nine (49%) percent of Nebraska's resident population of over one million, seven hundred forty-seven, two hundred and fourteen (1,747,214) reside in ten (10) of the five hundred thirty two (532) municipalities. Four hundred ninety-nine (499) of the municipalities have resident populations of less than five thousand (5,000).

- D. Natural hazards identified as potential statewide risks are (in alphabetical order): Drought, Earthquake, Flood/Flash Flood, Severe Thunderstorm, Tornado, Wildfire, and Winter Storm.
- E. Technological hazards identified as potential statewide risks are (in alphabetical order): Dam Failure, HAZMAT-Fixed Facility, HAZMAT- Transportation, Power Failure, Radiological - Fixed Facility, Radiological-Transportation, Transportation (Air or Rail Incident), and Urban Fire.
- F. Security Hazards (National and State) identified as potential statewide risks are (in alphabetical order): Biological/Chemical Attack, Civil Disorder/Insurrection, Conventional Attack, Nuclear Attack, Sabotage, and Terrorism.
- G. The Nebraska Emergency Management Act grants the Governor authority to provide for state-level support to local governments in time of extreme emergency or disaster. During a declared emergency or disaster, the Governor can direct the suspension or cancellation of normal state agency operations and redirect resources as may be necessary to cope with the emergency or disaster. (RRS 81-829.40)
- H. The Legislature through the Nebraska Emergency Management Act has directed NEMA to maintain a State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP). The SEOP is the principle source of documentation of the State of Nebraska's emergency management activities. The fact that NEMA is responsible for the documentation of emergency management activities should not be interpreted as relieving any department/agency heads of the responsibility for emergency planning on a continuing basis. The planning process never ends and as situations change, new hazards are identified, or capabilities improve, the SEOP should also be changed.

#### IV. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

- A. Comprehensive Emergency Management is a coordinated effort that makes the best possible use of existing resources within government and industry during an emergency or disaster. It is the responsibility of government at all levels to mitigate the effects of a hazard, to prepare for measures to be taken which will preserve life and minimizes damage; to respond during emergencies and provide necessary assistance, and to establish a recovery system in order to restore essential public and social services in the community.
  - 1. Mitigation involves activities that eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk. Such measures include building codes, public education, hazard vulnerability analysis, compliance and enforcement, zoning and land-use measures and preventative health care.

2. Preparedness involves activities that are taken in advance of an emergency/disaster to develop operational capabilities and facilitate response operations. Such measures include the development of plans, procedures, warning and communications systems, Emergency Operations Center training, continuity of government, mutual aid agreements, emergency public information and operations exercises.
  3. Response involves activities taken before, during, or after an emergency/disaster to save lives, minimize damages and enhance recovery operations. Such measures include activation of emergency operations centers, plans, procedures, emergency alert system, public warning, notification of public officials, provision of mass care, shelter, search and rescue, and security.
  4. Recovery involves actions taken over the short term to return vital life-support systems to minimum standard and long-term to return life to normal or improved levels. Such measures include damage assessment, supplemental federal assistance to individuals and public entities, assessment of plans, procedures, development of economic impact studies and methods to mitigate damages.
- B. All-hazards disaster preparedness is the responsibility of all levels of government.
- C. State and local officials are aware that a natural, man-made or technical disaster event can occur with little or no warning and cause an emergency condition in any area of the state. Disasters and emergency incidents vary in scope and intensity, from a small, local incident with minimal damage to a multi-jurisdictional disaster with extensive devastation and loss of life. A disaster can escalate far more rapidly than the ability of any local response organization(s) to handle.
- D. Local governments have capabilities, plans and procedures to provide for the safety of their citizens in time of emergency. Local governments will initiate response and recovery operations and will utilize all local resources, including mutual aid resources, before requesting state assistance.
- E. When an emergency exceeds a local government's capability to respond, assistance will be requested from state government. The state has emergency resources and expertise that may be used to relieve disaster related needs which are beyond the capabilities of local government.
- F. State assistance will supplement local efforts and federal assistance will supplement state and local efforts when it is clearly demonstrated that it is beyond the states and local capabilities to cope with the emergency/disaster.
- G. State departments/agencies and volunteer organizations recognize, concur and operate within the principles of the National Incident Management System

(NIMS) which incorporates the principles of Incident Management (Command) System.

- H. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be activated and staffed by state agencies that subscribe to an Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept as described in the National Response Plan.
- I. Agencies, organizations and individuals assigned responsibilities in this plan will maintain an awareness of those responsibilities and will respond as directed in this plan.
- J. The NEMA Director or designee will serve as the State Incident Manager. NEMA's role in disasters is to provide leadership, direction and control, and coordination of the emergency support functions of state agencies as described in the Response Annexes of the SEOP.

#### V. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The primary responsibility for the safety and welfare of the residents of the State of Nebraska and its political subdivisions rests with the respective governments.
- B. To fulfill this responsibility, various government entities must individually, and where possible, jointly implement procedures to insure that proper emergency actions are taken in a timely manner to provide support and assistance to the population affected.
- C. It is the policy of the State of Nebraska to initially respond to the effects of a disaster with local and State resources, quasi-public resources and those available from the Federal government without the declaration of a Major Disaster.
- D. Local Government
  - 1. Local governments are responsible for emergency planning to ensure that the best possible use is made of all existing resources for disaster response and recovery efforts. In order to ascertain whether planning has been adequate, local government will have a jurisdiction-wide, progressive and comprehensive training and exercise program covering direction and control coordination, and functional areas. The evaluation process, using NEHSEEP will determine the need, assign the responsibility and timeline for changes to local emergency plans.
  - 2. When a disaster occurs, local government must take immediate and effective actions to alleviate suffering and protect life and property. It is the responsibility of local government to develop capabilities that will provide for emergency operations during disasters. Local government is responsible for

the development of an organization with a well-trained emergency staff and for providing relief and recovery assistance to the limits of their capability.

#### E. State Government

1. The Nebraska Emergency Management Act of 1996 as amended (RRS 81-829.36 to 81-829.74) outlines the organization of State government with respect to preparing for and operating under disaster conditions.
2. The Governor holds the supreme executive power in the State, and has the responsibility to meet the dangers to the State and its people caused by disasters. In the event of a disaster beyond local control, the Governor may assume direct operational control and may issue proclamations and make, amend, and rescind orders, rules, and regulations to carry out the Nebraska Emergency Management Act. State agency heads will be directed by the Governor to utilize facilities of the State to the maximum extent practicable.
3. Various agencies within State government have Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) in addition to normal responsibilities. State agencies may be requested or required to be involved in disaster related activities. State statutes mandate specific agencies to perform an active role in emergency response or support. The responsibility to develop and maintain necessary procedures to meet emergency responsibilities rests with each agency.
4. State agencies and their task assignments include, but are not limited to the following.
  - a. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will:
    - 1) Develop the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) and assist local jurisdictions in developing Local Emergency Operations Plans (LEOPs).
    - 2) Provide increased readiness operations through an "on-call" Duty Officer system.
    - 3) Collect information to evaluate disaster situations and provide reports to the Governor.
    - 4) Coordinate the State government response to disaster situations upon receipt of a Governor's proclamation.
    - 5) Notify Federal agencies and advise the Governor in preparation of proclamation and requests for Federal declarations.

- 6) Coordinate damage assessment teams to determine disaster effects on individuals and businesses in the disaster area.
- 7) Assist local jurisdictions in the communications and warning function if conditions warrant due to a disaster or emergency situation.
- 8) Provide disaster information to the media and citizens in the effected area to keep them apprised of the situation including disaster response and recovery activities.
- 9) Locate or identify locally requested equipment and supplies to augment existing resources in the disaster area.
- 10) Upon receipt of a Presidential Declaration, implement the Individual and Family Grant Program to provide for the necessary expenses and serious needs of disaster victims.
- 11) Obtain and maintain monitoring equipment for radiation hazard detection and exposure control.
- 12) Activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and notifying and re-assigning NEMA staff and notifying the necessary ESF Coordinators of a disaster and the need for support.
- 13) Coordinate with Federal, State, local, tribal and private entities to maintain an inventory of actual resources.

b. Department of Administrative Services

Division of Communications

- 1) On receipt of Governor's Proclamation of a disaster emergency, support disaster response by realignment of State communications resources and/or coordination of other communications services as required.
- 2) Provide telecommunications services such as voice switched services, cellular services, additional data communications capabilities etc. for key response agencies. These services are subject to subsequent reimbursement by the using entity

c. Department of Aeronautics

- 1) Coordinate aircraft resources available to assist in disaster response activities. Included are Transport aircraft and aerial monitoring and assessment activities. Aircraft are in addition to and separate from CAP resources.

- 2) Coordinate activities with FAA, National Weather Service, and public use airports involved in or supporting a disaster.
- 3) Perform damage assessments and surveys on aircraft, airfields and related equipment.

d. Department of Agriculture

- 1) Advise the Governor on basic agricultural statistics for the State to include conditions, policies and activities.
- 2) Participate as an advisory member of the Emergency Programs Committee of the State USDA Food and Agriculture Council (FAC).
- 3) The Department of Agriculture Laboratories is a service division performing either chemical, bacteriological, microscopically or serological analyses to control insects, plant diseases and pests.
- 4) Perform food sanitation inspections in commercial establishments to include food service, egg handlers, retail food stores, temporary food establishments, bakeries, food processors, food storage establishments, mobile food units, salvage distributors and salvage processing plants.
- 5) Recommends actions to limit food products contamination.
- 6) Provides support and advice concerning Contagious Animal Diseases.

e. Attorney General

- 1) Provide opinions concerning legality of actions in emergency situations.
- 2) Consult with and advise County Attorneys in matters relating to public revenue.
- 3) Prepare proper drafts for contracts, forms or other writings which may be needed for use by the State.
- 4) Investigate complaints of fraud upon consumers, and complaints of antitrust activities.
- 5) Institute antitrust civil actions.

6) Provide for the protection of the rights of individuals.

f. Department of Correctional Services

Provide for relocating and housing prisoners in the event of an emergency.

g. Department of Economic Development

- 1) Assist local government in development and technical assistance to improve the living conditions in disaster affected communities.
- 2) Provide direct assistance to housing authorities and assist in locating short term housing resources for disaster victims.

h. Department of Education

- 1) Coordinate Federal education related assistance given to local governments.
- 2) Provide information on location and availability of local government's school buses and school facilities which could be utilized in a disaster situation to transport and shelter disaster victims.

i. Educational Telecommunications Commission

- 1) Disseminate warnings and other emergency information throughout the State.
- 2) Support the State Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) and NOAA weather radio network.
- 3) Provides Emergency Public Information (EPI) materials for the hearing impaired.

j. Department of Environmental Quality

- 1) Provide technical assistance in analyzing immediate and long term effects of pollution.
- 2) Provide technical assistance relevant to the containment and cleanup of hazardous materials incidents, including analysis.
- 3) Provide assistance in developing environmental impact statements when required.
- 4) Assess damage to water treatment facilities.

- 5) Alert downstream users and recommend protective actions in the event of an incident affecting surface or ground water.
  - 6) Provide access to State Revolving Fund (SFR) grants and loans for repair and replacement of damaged/destroyed publicly owned wastewater treatment plants.
- k. Equal Opportunity Commission
- 1) Enforce equal employment standards and investigate charges of alleged employment discrimination.
  - 2) Enforce laws dealing with housing standards that prohibit discrimination.
  - 3) Enforce laws dealing with public accommodations without discrimination or segregation.
- l. State Fire Marshal
- 1) Inspect buildings and premises to insure fire and life safety, barrier-free design and condemn when condition warrants.
  - 2) Retain the authority to order the removal of combustible and explosive materials from any building or premise and order the abatement of dangerous conditions.
  - 3) Advise emergency support services of the dangers associated with technological hazards and fire during emergency operations.
  - 4) Investigate the origin, cause and circumstances surrounding fire, explosions and like emergencies.
  - 5) Monitor fire safety in disaster operations.
  - 6) Provide technical assistance for fire suppression.
- m. Game and Parks Commission
- 1) Coordinate all disaster operations in State owned parks, recreation and wildlife areas.
  - 2) Perform damage assessments and damage surveys for fish hatcheries, parks, wildlife and recreation areas.
  - 3) Collect and evaluate emergency information regarding disaster conditions.

- 4) Provide law enforcement, search and rescue and radio communications capabilities to support emergency operations.
  - 5) Provide specialized manpower, equipment and other resources including emergency lodging to support emergency operations.
- n. National Guard
- 1) Provide temporary emergency assistance during disaster operations to protect life and property, preserve peace, order and provide public safety, under competent orders of the State authority.
  - 2) As directed, provide equipment, personnel and military facilities in the event of a Governor's Proclamation of a disaster emergency.
- o. Department of Health and Human Services System
- 1) Finance And Support
  - 2) Regulation And Licensure
    - a) Laboratory Services: The Department operates a Laboratory Division for most aspects of Public Health Laboratory testing. To support the Department's emergency operations, four categories of testing are the primary Laboratory producers: Microbiological, Immunological, Toxicological, and Environmental analyses categories. This testing is available for specimens and samples submitted for human contagious diseases, certain zoonotic diseases, health effects resulting from environmental incidents, and for environmental assessment (particularly water from ground or clean sources for drinking water). The environmental assessment may include analyses by inorganic, organic, radiochemical, or microbiological methods. Physical methods of analysis and microscopy will be used on occasion for certain testing, e.g., asbestos testing. The four categories of testing are supported by trained laboratory staff, state of the art analytical equipment, established and approved methods, and an accredited laboratory practice in each category.
    - b) Prevention And Community Health:
      - (1) Provide community health services directly at the local level.
      - (2) Augment health/medical personnel during a major disaster.
    - c) Environmental, Disease, And Vector Surveillance:

- (1) Investigate the occurrence of and/or potential for occurrence of communicable diseases. Provide appropriate recommendations for their control and/or prevention to local health officials.
  - (2) Determine need for immunization of exposed persons and implementation of appropriate control measures.
- d) Environmental Health Services:
- (1) Conduct a surveillance program for public water supply sources, treatment plants, storage facilities and distribution systems under authorities assigned by the Nebraska Safe Drinking Water Act, including the continual examination of the chemical, biological, physical and radiological characteristics of drinking water, and training and consultation for the owners and operators of water systems.
  - (2) Plan and conduct evaluations of private water supply and sewage treatment systems, food supplies, campgrounds, mobile home parks, swimming pools, schools, milk producers, and state institutions to assure compliance with applicable regulations, and to assist and train operators of these facilities. Also investigate complaints related to these programs.
  - (3) Annually license well drillers and pump installers in Nebraska. Develop regulations for the construction of private wells. Provide training and consultation to well drillers and pump installers.
- e) Consumer Health Services:
- (1) Identify licensed ambulance services which could be mobilized to provide operations to disaster victims.
  - (2) Coordinate with local, state and national emergency medical services to insure availability and applicability.
  - (3) Coordinates response of Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Team to provide support for emergency workers.
- f) Public Health Assurance:
- (1) develop and enforce rules and regulations relating to use of all sources of radiation;

- (2) administer a regulatory program over sources of radiation, replacing federal control previously a function of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission;
- (3) conduct environmental surveillance of radio nuclide concentration in air, water, food and other materials;
- (4) survey and inspect radiation sources to minimize radiation exposure to workers and the public;
- (5) provide for training of radiological response team personnel;
- (6) estimate total population exposure. Respond and assume technical control of radiological material incidents, both transportation and power plant. (State REP Plan)

### 3) Health And Human Services

#### a) Aging And Disability Services

- (1) Collect facts and make studies of conditions and problems pertaining to the general welfare of the elderly in the state.
- (2) Serve as central agency and advisory department for information on the elderly between federal, state, local government agencies, and private organizations.
- (3) Coordinate and cooperate with government agencies of all levels in administering and supervising programs and services designed for the elderly.
- (4) Evaluate the effects of disaster on the elderly and make reports and recommendations to the Governor on activities needed to promote the general welfare of the aging.

#### b) Health Data and Statistical Research: Serve as a health statistics resource to other divisions, agencies and the public. As such, it collects, compiles, analyzes and publishes data with present emphasis on vital statistics, manpower and inpatient facilities.

#### c) Preventive And Community Health:

- (1) assemble and analyze data concerning the health status of the residents;

- (2) provide technical assistance to public and private entities in developing projects and programs beneficial to the residents;
- (3) coordinate health planning activities with other health and health related agencies;
- (4) review proper uses of federal funds.
- (5) Identify hospitals, nursing homes and other facilities that could be expanded into emergency treatment centers for disaster victims.

d). Health And Human Services System statewide Offices

- (1) Identify the assistance needs of disaster victims, determine if individual assistance programs are required, provide assistance to qualified disaster victims, through ongoing programs, and support evacuation and mass care operations.
- (2) Administer emergency food stamp program if implemented by USDA.
- (3) Provide USDA donated foods to organizations such as Salvation Army and American Red Cross for mass feeding of disaster victims.
- (4) Provide for identification of special needs individuals.

p. Historical Society

- 1) Determine if any historical architectural, archaeological or cultural site listed, is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 2) Function as advisor and liaison concerning repairs, restoration or demolition activities of historical properties.
- 3) Function as advisor to State and local government agencies concerning salvage, restoration, and repair of materials which may be affected by a disaster.
- 4) Provide technical assistance in implementing recovery actions.

q. Commission on Indian Affairs

- 1) Function as liaison between State agencies and persons of Indian descent.
- 2) Function as liaison between Bureau of Indian Affairs and persons residing on Indian Reservations.

r. Department of Insurance

- 1) Assist in coordinating insurance industry's activities in disaster operations.
- 2) Provide advice and recommendations in debris removal activities.
- 3) Participate in Disaster Application Centers.
- 4) Issue public information and implement consumer affairs programs.
- 5) Assist in developing cumulative damage figures.

s. Department of Labor

- 1) Analyze disasters' effect on the employment and economic situation.
- 2) Identify manpower requirements and recruit workers if necessary.
- 3) Provide financial assistance to the unemployed.
- 4) Provide job placement and referral for the unemployed.
- 5) Participate in Disaster Application Centers.

t. Department Of Natural Resources

- 1) Provide technical and financial assistance for water related problems.
- 2) Serve on damage assessment and damage survey teams to evaluate cost of debris removal.
- 3) Function as State coordinating agency for the National Flood Insurance Program.
- 4) Delineate floodways, provide watershed planning, and administer water or land resources development funds and projects...

- 5) Conduct educational programs regarding flood plain management regulations, and flood hazard mitigation measures.
  - 6) Provide technical information and advice regarding flood fighting.
  - 7) Provide damage assessments and damage surveys for irrigation works, channels and other property damaged as a result of flood waters.
  - 8) Enforce the artificial obstruction provisions of State law pertaining to floodways. (Hazard Mitigation)
  - 9) Monitor stream and river stages and conditions.
  - 10) Inspect dams which impound 10 or more acre-feet of water. Review emergency preparedness plans for significant hazard and high hazard dams.
- u. Policy Research Office and Energy Division; Governor's Office
- 1) Survey, review and appraise the accomplishments of state government and provide available information, assistance and staff support to the executive branch of State government.
  - 2) Assist local jurisdictions in securing fuels to support emergency operations.
  - 3) Prepare emergency allocation plans suggesting to the Governor actions to be taken in the event of serious shortages of energy.
  - 4) Provide for public dissemination of appropriate information on energy services and energy conservation.
  - 5) Provide technical assistance to local subdivisions of government.
- v. Department of Public Institutions
- 1) Identify necessity for implementing mental health crisis counseling program.
  - 2) Coordinate existing programs to assist with crisis counseling.
  - 3) Provide facilities that could be used for emergency medical mass care functions in disaster situations.

w. Public Service Commission

- 1) Provide resource information regarding transportation assets and public warehouses within the State.
- 2) Temporarily alter or suspend existing rates and regulations for common carriers.
- 3) Assist in damage assessments and damage surveys for power and telephone lines.

x. Department of Revenue

- 1) Advise and assist taxpayers regarding all State tax levies.
- 2) Participate in Disaster Application Centers.

y. Department of Roads

- 1) Provide information on State road and bridge conditions.
- 2) Maintain or repair State and Federal highways and bridges, to include removing debris.
- 3) Administer contracts for the repair of secondary federal-aid system.
- 4) Serve on damage assessment and damage survey teams when highways or related property are affected.
- 5) Provide manpower and equipment to assist in most disaster operations.
- 6) Provide communications to support response and recovery operations.

z. Nebraska State Patrol

- 1) Support evacuation activities. Maintain order and public safety. Staff traffic control points and with assistance of other State agencies, secure evacuated areas. Assist local authorities in notification and implementation of evacuation plans.
- 2) Coordinate with local law enforcement agencies to include State police organizations of adjacent states.
- 3) Provide mobile communications center for Field Command Post as required.

- 4) Provide security personnel and equipment to protect resources during disaster operations.

aa. Secretary of State

Provide for safeguarding essential records for continuing government functions along with the Department of Administrative Services.

bb. University of Nebraska System

1) State Forester

- a) Develop and implement plans for prevention and suppression of forest and grassland fires.
- b) Develop the Fire Danger Index and keep current with range fire disaster threat conditions.
- c) Plan and coordinate storage of retardant and supporting equipment. Check conditions of storage sites and renew retardant as required.
- d) Coordinate with aerial applicators desiring to provide their services during aerial fire suppression emergency operations.
- e) Coordinate and provide technical guidance during range fire suppression operations. Make technical recommendations to the State Emergency Operating Center (SEOC) as to fire missions in progress.
- f) In situations beyond State capabilities, coordinate further support with the U.S. Forest Service.
- g) Perform after-action analysis on range fire operations in which aerial fire suppression was used.

2) University of Nebraska Center for Biosecurity

Some of the components of the Center for Biosecurity include:

- a) Research on biodefense and biosecurity related problems in animal and human health.
- b) Novel demonstration projects for active surveillance of public health in the U.S., particularly in rural areas.

- c) State-of-the-art technology approaches to detect bioterrorism agents, identify emerging infectious diseases, maintain communication with:
  - (1) Health-care professionals, and track sources of antibiotic resistance.
  - (2) Patient care services and infectious disease control.
- d) A common communication system throughout the state for use by public health and health-care providers.
- e) Educational programs throughout the state to provide training for medical personnel, food production workers and academicians.
- f) Coordination of educational efforts with teacher training programs and the state college system.
- g) Educational programs directed to farm families, protection of the food supply, and emergency response in rural areas of the state.

3) Cooperative Extension Service

- a) Function as a member of the Emergency Programs Committee of the USDA Food and Agriculture Council (FAC), providing information and advice to farmers, ranchers, and others in the disaster affected area.
- b) Support agricultural damage assessment activities.
- c) Provides advice concerning agricultural support and response activities.

cc. Department of Veterans' Affairs

- 1) Administer financial assistance through ongoing programs for eligible/qualified veterans and their families.
- 2) Provide information and news regarding assistance available for veterans and their dependents.

F. Private Sector and Voluntary Organizations

- 1. Various voluntary organizations have disaster relief responsibilities and capabilities at the local, State and Federal levels. Such organizations will be requested to supplement local, State and Federal resources to the fullest extent possible.

2. Private and voluntary organizations and their capabilities include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Nebraska Dairyman's Association

Gather dairy industry data.
  - b. Nebraska Livestock Feeders Association

Gather livestock impact data.
  - c. Red Cross

Provide a full range of human services including situational analysis and providing for human necessities and coordinate with volunteer individual assistance agencies participating in emergency operations
  - d. Associated General Contractors Association

Provide trained personnel and specialized equipment. Provide resource information.
  - e. Land Improvement Contractors Association

Provide personnel and equipment. Provide resource information.
  - f. Nebraska Funeral Directors Association

Provide expertise on morgue operations. Possibly provide personnel and resources as coordinated by the Association's Emergency Coordinator.
  - g. Salvation Army

Provide a full range of human services.
  - i. Clergy Associations and Religious Groups

Provide counseling services to victims. Provide personnel, facilities, and supplies for housing services and to meet human needs. Depending on local capabilities, assistance will be provided by Inter-Church Ministries of Nebraska which also has a role in pre-disaster planning.

j. Local Volunteer Fire Departments

Provide personnel and equipment for full range of life-saving activities.

k. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)

Provide information on safety measures for handling hazardous materials, cleanup and medical treatment for transportation related incidents.

l. Civil Air Patrol

Provide personnel, equipment, vehicles, and aircraft for life-saving activities, including search and rescue, disaster relief, aerial reconnaissance, radiological monitoring, and communications support.

m. Cable TV Companies

Provide public information.

n. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

Provides communications support.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The State of Nebraska concept of operations is based upon the understanding that emergency operations functions provided by state-level departments and agencies are generally similar to their normal day-to-day functions. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be redirected for the duration of any emergency or disaster.
- B. Emergency operations will be initiated at the most local level of government capable of responding effectively to the emergency/disaster. Local governments should be prepared to manage initial emergency activities, regardless of the size and scope of the incident. State government resources may not be available in the early stages of an emergency.
- C. When an emergency exceeds the local government's capability to adequately respond, assistance may be requested from state government. Specific state response resources may be contacted for assistance as part of their day-to-day duties or the Governor may be requested to issue a state of emergency proclamation. Issuance of a Governor's state of emergency proclamation will

activate the SEOP and shall be the authority for the deployment of any state-level resources described in the SEOP.

- D. Upon orders of the Governor a state emergency response team or teams may be deployed to the stricken area(s) to reinforce local emergency management efforts.
- E. If additional assistance is needed beyond state capability, the Governor may submit a request to the President for federal assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will coordinate requests to the proper Federal agencies, as outlined in the National Response Plan.
- F. In order to carry out its responsibilities, NEMA is organized and operates under the National Incident Management System which incorporates the principles of an Incident Management System (IMS). IMS is utilized to:
  - 1. Facilitate the flow of information within the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC); and
  - 2. Provide for organized management from the SEOC of multi-agency response to emergencies in Nebraska.
- G. The NEMA determines SEOC activation status as follows:
  - 1. **NORMAL** (Green light): NORMAL STATUS indicates that SEOC personnel are engaged in regular day-to-day activities, including duty officer activities. The Assistant Director may direct that limited Planning/Intelligence be accomplished during NORMAL STATUS but the Operations Manager is not expected to implement full IMS functional duties.
  - 2. **ALERT** (Yellow light): ALERT STATUS indicates that events have occurred or are in progress that may increase the threat to safety of life and property. IMS functions of Incident Manager, Operations Manager, General Staff, and Communications may be implemented on a limited-hour basis. Duty officer status may be modified if SEOC is open during night hours. NEMA will notify essential Emergency Support Function Coordinator's (ESFC) as to the nature of the incident. ESFC relocation to the SEOC will be determined by the State Incident Manager.
  - 3. **OPERATIONAL** (Red light): OPERATIONAL STATUS indicates that events have occurred or are in progress which have caused or will cause loss of life and/or damage to property. All necessary IMS functions will be implemented on a 24-hour per day basis. Duty officer activities are modified while SEOC is at OPERATIONAL STATUS. Essential ESFCs will be notified by NEMA as to the nature of the incident and will be requested to implement applicable elements of the SEOP, including relocation to the SEOC.

#### H. National Homeland Security Advisory System

1. There is a five level system developed for the nation with levels being determined by the United States Attorney General.
2. NEMA will monitor changes in the system for it's meaning in Nebraska and coordinate with the Lieutenant Governor and State Agencies of the change of status, reason for the change, and the possible threat and consequences for Nebraska.
3. Each agency will develop appropriate plans and procedures to support identified activation levels in the federal plan on the basis of threat information.
4. The five levels are:
  - a. Green. Low risk of terrorist attacks:
  - b. Blue. General risk of terrorist attack:
  - c. Yellow. Significant risk of terrorist attack:
  - d. Orange. High risk of terrorist attack:
  - e. Red. High risk of terrorist attack:

#### I. Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response

1. The Fort Calhoun Nuclear Power Plant located near Blair, Washington County, Nebraska and the Cooper Nuclear Power Plant located near Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, are responsible for planning and implementing emergency measures for each classification of accident within the plant site boundaries in accordance with NUREG 0654, Revision 1/FEMA REP 1. This includes corrective actions to mitigate the cause of the accident and protective measures for persons within the site boundary.
2. In the event of an off-site release of radiation, location of actual emergency response areas will be determined by coordinated air and ground radiation control teams as set forth in the Nebraska Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, dated 15 April 2001 as revised.

#### J. Plan Implementation

The decision to implement all or portions of this Plan will normally be made by the State Emergency Management Director. A Presidential Declaration of a Emergency Management Emergency shall mean automatic implementation of

this Plan. On implementation, State agencies will assume such emergency powers as are authorized by Nebraska Emergency Management Statutes and delegated by the Governor.

#### K. State Support to Local Government

1. In the event of a disaster occurrence, the affected local jurisdiction must declare a disaster emergency in accordance with RRS 81-829.50 which is a prerequisite for requesting State support.
2. State support may be requested under disaster conditions proclaimed by the Governor in accordance with RRS 81-829.40. The State Emergency Management Agency will review the request, evaluate the overall disaster situation, and recommend action to the Governor. If it is determined that disaster response is beyond local resources, the Governor will proclaim a disaster emergency and the State will be employed to support local efforts. This support will be coordinated through the State EOC operated by key State agencies in conjunction with the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. This does not preclude direct requests for early assistance to first responder type State agencies, such as the Nebraska State Patrol and the State Fire Marshal.
3. Support from the—State Military forces is requested through the State Emergency Management Agency at the State EOC. National Guard or Military assistance will complement and not be a substitute for local participation in emergency operations. Upon approval by the Governor, the State Emergency Management Agency will coordinate the required military support with the Military Support to Civil Authorities Office of the National Guard.

#### L. Protection of the Public

A primary responsibility at all levels of government is to insure that all possible measures are taken to protect the citizens in the advent of potential or actual disaster. This plan outlines the actions necessary to meet that responsibility. In addition to normal emergency services, there are three major areas for government action.

1. Warning and Emergency Public Information: Warning the public is accomplished through a combination of methods depending on the specific situation. Methods include sirens (outdoor warning), radio, television, and the cable television system utilizing multilingual personnel where necessary. Media based warnings may include the nature and duration of the threat and may provide information or advice on the proper actions to take. Details of warning and information dissemination capabilities and procedures (including EAS) are in ESF-2, Communication.

2. Evacuation: When time permits or when continued presence in the vicinity of a hazard effect poses a threat to the life and safety of the citizens affected, an evacuation may be ordered.

#### M. Recovery Actions

During a locally declared disaster or emergency situation, where necessary response actions are clearly beyond local government capability, the chief executive of the affected jurisdiction must certify that status and request assistance from the State. This request must be directed to the State Emergency Management Agency, which will review the request, evaluate the overall disaster situation, and submit recommended response actions to the Governor. Recovery responsibilities of each agency and organization are defined in the various Annexes. State government will provide support to local governments as determined by the existing situation. The State Emergency Management Agency will use the following procedures:

1. Evaluate the situation upon receipt of a local government's disaster declaration and request for assistance;
2. Gather information and recommend to the Governor the issuance of a disaster emergency proclamation, when appropriate;
3. Notify appropriate State agencies, private and volunteer organizations that may provide support;
4. When authorized by the Governor, and under the direction of The Adjutant General, the State Emergency Management Agency will expend monies from the Governor's Emergency Fund;
  - a. The Governor's Emergency Fund is a companion tool to several other funds and procedures. The Fund is designed to help political subdivisions maintain and/or promptly restore essential public facilities or services when threatened or damaged by natural causes. The Governor's Emergency Fund is intended to be supplemental to local fiscal efforts.
  - b. The Governor's Emergency Fund can be expended at the direction of the Governor in accordance with State Statutes. The Adjutant General shall administer the fund based on the rules and regulations published separately.
  - c. The local Chief Executive, when requesting assistance, must be prepared to identify as completely as possible the extent of damage in terms of area, lives and property lost or threatened, local actions taken or to be taken in terms of dollar value, response personnel and equipment utilized, the amount and kind of assistance required or likely to be

required, and the name, title and location of the local official to be in charge.

- d. This fund may provide assistance to local political subdivisions when a natural disaster has imposed a severe financial burden exceeding the ordinary capacity of the subdivision concerned. The prerequisites for such aid, the maximum limit, forms of aid, and request procedures are contained in the published rules and regulations.

## VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. Disasters can radically disrupt the ability of State and local government to carry out executive, legislative and judicial functions. Continuity of Government (COG) preparedness is essential if critical state government functions are to be provided in accordance with the Nebraska General Emergency Succession Act, RRS 84-1101 to 84-1117. Lines of Succession, Preservation of Records, Continuity of Operation Plans (COOP), and disaster planning for information technology are key elements of COG preparedness. Under the Nebraska Constitution the Legislature is directed to adopt "such other measures and procedures as may be necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations in the event of enemy attack or imminent threat thereof."
- B. Line of Succession
  1. Executive Branch Line of Succession
    - a. Governor
    - b. Lieutenant Governor
    - c. Speaker of the Legislature
- C. Each state department/agency and local government is responsible for the development of a COOP to include the preservation of vital records and measures to continue the operation and reconstruction of state and local government during and after catastrophic disasters or national security emergencies.
- D. Each COOP should include a disaster plan to protect and restore vital information technology. {The Nebraska Information Technology Commission has adopted Disaster Planning Procedures for Information Technology. A copy is available at :[http://www.nitc.state.ne.us/standards/security/disaster\\_planning.pdf](http://www.nitc.state.ne.us/standards/security/disaster_planning.pdf)

## VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. In order to accomplish the policy and purposes of the Emergency Management Act, the Governor may issue proclamations and make, amend, and rescind existing orders, rules, and regulations (RRS 81-829.40 (2) and 81-829.40 (6) (a)). As such, administrative procedures may be suspended, relaxed, or made optional during an emergency/disaster. Such action, however, will be carefully considered, and the consequences projected realistically.
- B. Administrative procedures must facilitate operations to carry out appropriate disaster response actions.
- C. All disaster related expenditures will be documented using generally accepted accounting procedures. The documentation will be used following a Governor's proclamation or Presidential Declaration to qualify for reimbursement of eligible expenditures and to insure compliance with applicable regulations.
- D. Mutual-aid agreements with voluntary organizations, such as the Civil Air Patrol, will be invoked to maximize available resources.
- E. During increased readiness periods, each departmental/agency representative will ensure that property, personnel, supplies, equipment, and vehicles are accounted for and protected and, if necessary, dispersed to a designated area, and maintained in operational condition at all times.
- F. All elements of state departments/agencies must implement the principles and practices of the NIMS. Emphasis is given to resource management following established resource controls, determination of the availability and accessibility of resources, ~~to include~~ing the source and quantity. They must also identify any additional requirements needed to support emergency/disaster operations.
- G. State departments/agencies will initially fund emergency/disaster related activities from existing funds. If the demands exceed available funds, the Governor may make additional funds available through the Governor's Emergency Fund. (RRS 81-829.41 (3)).
- H. State departments/agencies will obtain supplies and equipment for the performance of assigned responsibilities in accordance with established procedures.
- I. Annual training of the State Emergency Operations staff will be conducted through exercises, actual operations, and/or NEMA sponsored classes. During increased readiness conditions, accelerated/refresher training on operations and radiological preparedness will be conducted for SEOC staff, which may include ESF representatives.

## IX. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

### A. Training

1. Specialized training requirements are defined in the functional Annexes. Each department, agency or organization with responsibilities under this Plan, is also responsible for insuring that its personnel are adequately trained and capable of carrying out their required tasks.
2. Each agency will assess training needs and insure that formal emergency management training programs are made available to personnel involved in disaster response.
3. Training and exercises will be consistent with the State's and agencies'/departments' five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be approved by and follow the format of the Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP).

### B. Exercises

1. An on-going program of exercises and drills of elements of this Plan is essential to the maintenance of an emergency response capability and for insuring the adequacy of this Plan.
2. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will coordinate the overall exercise program.
3. All exercises and drills funded with DHS monies will follow the protocols of NIMS, will be critiqued and any identified planning or capability deficiency corrected on a timely basis. Those exercises funded with Homeland Security monies will be developed and follow the requirements of the Nebraska Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Plan.

## X. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Routine changes such as corrections, updates and reporting requirements, etc., will be accomplished by the NEMA.
- B. The SEOP must be maintained and kept current by all departments/agencies. A complete revision of the SEOP will be completed every four years; standard operating procedures will be reviewed annually and notification lists reviewed semi-annually. The NEMA Director will ensure that the review process is carried out on a timely basis, in particular, following an emergency/disaster event.

- C. All revisions, and/or updates must be forwarded to the NEMA for review, editing, publication and distribution to all holders of the SEOP. If no revisions and/or updates are required, NEMA must be notified in writing by the respective department/agency head that the SEOP has been reviewed and is considered valid and current.
- D. NEMA will ensure that the SEOP is kept current and available for electronic display on the NEMA Web Site ([www.nema.ne.gov](http://www.nema.ne.gov)). Plans and changes will be distributed by copy numbers and a distribution log maintained by NEMA.

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

**P** = Primary responsibility, **S** = Supporting, **C** = Coordinating Agency**S/P** = Generally support responsibility but may have primacy due to the kind of incident

FUNCTION (ANNEX) →	Basic Plan	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Fire Fighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing, Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health, Medical Services	Urban Search and Rescue	Oil – Hazardous Materials Response	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety, Security	Community Recovery & Mitigation	Military Support
AGENCY/ DEPARTMENT		ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S/P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>
Administrative Services, Department of	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>C</b>								
Aeronautics, Department of		<b>S</b>														
Agriculture, Department of	<b>S</b>								<b>S</b>			<b>C</b>			<b>S</b>	
Attorney General	<b>S</b>															
Banking and Finance, Department of	<b>S</b>															
Correctional Services, Department of	<b>S</b>													<b>S</b>		
Economic Development, Department of							<b>S</b>								<b>S</b>	
Education, Department of	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>					<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>					<b>S</b>		
Energy Office, Nebraska	<b>S</b>												<b>C</b>			
Environmental Quality, Department of	<b>S</b>			<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>			<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S/C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	
Fire Marshall, State	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>				<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	
Game and Parks Commission	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>
Health and Human Services System, Dept.	<b>S</b>			<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>C</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>			<b>S/P</b>	<b>S</b>
Historical Society															<b>S</b>	
Insurance, Department of															<b>S</b>	

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

**P** = Primary responsibility, **S** = Supporting, **C** = Coordinating Agency

FUNCTION (ANNEX)	Basic Plan	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Fire Fighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing, Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health, Medical Services	Urban Search and Rescue	Oil – Hazardous Materials Response	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety, Security	Community Recovery & Mitigation	Military Support
AGENCY/ DEPARTMENT		ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15
Military, Department of	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>
Natural Resources, Department of	<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>						<b>S</b>			<b>S</b>	
Nebraska System, University of			<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>			<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	
Patrol, Nebraska State	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>				<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P/C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>
Roads, Department of	<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S?</b>		<b>S?</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S?</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	
Public Service Commission		<b>S</b>														
Veterans Affairs, Department of						<b>S</b>										

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

P = Primary responsibility, S = Supporting, C = Coordinating Agency

FUNCTION (ANNEX)	Basic Plan	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Fire Fighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing, Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health, Medical Services	Urban Search and Rescue	Oil – Hazardous Materials Response	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety, Security	Community Recovery & Mitigation	Military Support
	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	
<b>Non-State and Private, Non-Profits</b>																
Civil Air Patrol		<b>S</b>	<b>S?</b>													
Fire Department, City of Lincoln									<b>P</b>							
Amateur Radio Associations			<b>S</b>													
American Red Cross						<b>C</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>							
Associated General Contractors Association			<b>S</b>											<b>S</b>		
Clergy Association and Religious Groups						<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>								
Nebraska Dairyman's Association											<b>S</b>					
Nebraska Funeral Directors Association						<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>								
Nebraska Livestock Feeders Association											<b>S</b>					
Nebraska Health Association								<b>S</b>								
Nebraska Health Care - Assisted Living Association								<b>S</b>								
Nebraska Nurses Association								<b>S</b>								
Nebraska Society - Health System Pharmacists								<b>S</b>								

# INCIDENT STATUS REPORT

Incident: \_\_\_\_\_ Incident Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Report date/time \_\_\_\_\_

Jurisdiction: \_\_\_\_\_ Caller Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Call back number: \_\_\_\_\_ Incident Commander: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** As soon as possible fill in as much information as you currently know. The information in **bold** is of immediate importance. Other information can be gathered as it becomes available. Please fill all of the information areas, put **unknown** in areas where you have no information and **none** where there is no damage or impact. Please fax or call the information into the State EOC as soon as *any* information is known, then fax or call in updates as new information becomes available or as it is requested by NEMA. Thank you. Fax 402 471-7433 or Call 877 297-2368

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION:

### **1.1 General Location of Affected Area:**

**1.2 EOC Activated?** Y N

**1.3 Disaster Declaration?** Y N

## 2. LOCAL ACTIONS:

**2.1 Evacuation Ordered?** Y N Size of Area: \_\_\_\_\_

### **2.2 Resources Deployed:**

2.2.1 Law Enforcement: Y N 2.2.2 Fire: Y N 2.2.3 Rescue: Y N 2.2.4 Public Works: Y N

2.2.5 Mutual Aid Departments on scene: \_\_\_\_\_

2.2.6 Private Utilities: \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. DISASTER IMPACTS:

**3.1 Number of: Fatalities** \_\_\_\_\_ **Injuries** \_\_\_\_\_ **Missing Persons** \_\_\_\_\_

**3.2 Estimated number of families/individuals displaced: Actual** \_\_\_\_\_ **Anticipated** \_\_\_\_\_

**3.3 Number of Shelters Open:** \_\_\_\_\_

**3.4 Number of People Sheltered:** \_\_\_\_\_

**3.5 Anticipated Total Number of Persons:** \_\_\_\_\_

**3.6 Special Needs Citizens Identified and Cared For:** Y N

**3.7 Comfort locations for Emergency Workers established?** Y N

**3.8 Number of structures damaged:**

3.8.1 Homes: Minor \_\_\_\_\_ Major \_\_\_\_\_ Destroyed \_\_\_\_\_ % Insured \_\_\_\_\_

3.8.2 Public Buildings: Minor \_\_\_\_\_ Major \_\_\_\_\_ Destroyed \_\_\_\_\_ % Insured \_\_\_\_\_

3.8.3 Business/Industry: Minor \_\_\_\_\_ Major \_\_\_\_\_ Destroyed \_\_\_\_\_ % Insured \_\_\_\_\_

Minor - Building is damaged and may be used under limited conditions with minor repairs.

Major - Building is damaged to the extent that it is no longer usable and may be returned to service only with extensive repairs.

Destroyed - Building is a total loss or damaged to the extent that it is no longer usable and is not economically feasible to repair

**3.9 Immediate Needs: (health & safety for individuals & property):****4. STATUS OF SERVICES:****4.1 Status of Electric Utility Service:****4.2 Status of Telephone Service:****4.3 Status of Schools:****4.4 Status of Government Offices:****4.5 Impacted Critical Facilities****4.5.1 Hospitals:** \_\_\_\_\_**4.5.2 Water Treatment Plants:** \_\_\_\_\_**4.5.3 WasteWater Plants:** \_\_\_\_\_**4.5.6 Lift Stations:** \_\_\_\_\_**4.5.7 Natural Gas:** \_\_\_\_\_**4.5.8 Correctional:** \_\_\_\_\_**4.5.9 Other:** \_\_\_\_\_**5. TRANSPORTATION:****5.1 Streets:**                      Extent of Damage

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**5.2 Roads:**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**5.3 Bridges:**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**5.4 Airport:**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**6. ANTICIPATED FUTURE NEEDS: (Including personnel, equipment, mass care etc)**

_____	_____
_____	_____